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already referred to, dealing with the regulative, advisory and investigative powers, are carefully sectioned and the method of treatment seems to be a study of the acts by classifying and analyzing their provisions under these three divisions and using the legal decisions to support the various points which are made in the discussion.

Both volumes contain some examination of the subject of unfair competition, but the discussion in the Harvey and Bradford volume, outside of the enumeration of certain practices, practically confines its attention to unfair competition in the older legal sense of passing off or substituting goods as and for the goods of another. The Harlan and McCandless volume, on the other hand, in its discussion of the regulative power devotes considerable space to the consideration of those other methods of unfair competition such as local price cutting, fighting brands, etc., methods to which the power of the commission undoubtedly extends.

W. H. S. STEVENS.

Tulane University.

NEW BOOKS

COTTER, A. *The authentic history of the United States Steel Corporation.* (New York: Moody Mag. & Bk. Co. 1916. Pp. x, 231.)

The purpose of this book as stated by the author is "to narrate in as interesting a form as he is able, the principal events leading up to the incorporation of the mighty company, to tell its objects and its policies and the results therefrom on labor, the corporation itself and industry generally." In this narration the writer shows, as he acknowledges, a prejudice in favor of the corporation, the organization of which he believes "marked the dawn of a new and better era in industrial history." The business ethics of the corporation, as illustrated in fair competitive methods, humane treatment of employees, a moderate price policy, and publicity of business dealings is attributed to the initiative of Judge Gary, to whom the book is dedicated.

The work is not a scientific account of the factors determining the growth and policies of the Steel Corporation. Too much is made of purely personal influences and too little of industrial conditions. In treating the relations of the corporation to its employees the writer apparently justifies the company's refusal to deal with the labor unions on the ground that "unionism is opposed to efficiency"—efficiency having for the author a purely business rather than a social significance.

In the reviewer's judgment the best parts of the book deal

with the price policy of the corporation including its attitude toward competitors, the circumstances leading to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the character and significance of the much talked of Gary dinners and the efforts of the corporation to conserve the health and safety of its employees. While one may admit that there is much to commend in the business policies of the company, and that its formation represents an advance in business standards, one can hardly subscribe to the rather rhetorical statement that "the organization of the United States Steel Corporation was the greatest step that has ever been made toward the highest form of socialism."

ABRAHAM BERGLUND.

DOS PASSOS, J. R. *Commercial mortmain; a study of the trust problem.* (New York: Bench and Bar Co. 1916. Pp. viii, 101. \$1.25.)

HALE, W. B. *The law of private corporations in Illinois.* (Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1916. Pp. xviii, 562. \$5.)

HUMPHREY, R. B. *Texas telephone laws.* (Austin, Tex.: A. C. Baldwin Prtg. Co. 1916. Pp. 90. \$3.)

Public utilities reports annotated, containing decisions of the public service commission and of state and federal courts. 1916 A. (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coöperative Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. xxxix, 1224. \$5.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Principles of Labor Legislation. By JOHN R. COMMONS and JOHN B. ANDREWS. Harper's Citizen Series, edited by WILLIAM F. WILLOUGHBY. (New York: Harper and Brothers. 1916. Pp. 524. \$2.00.)

This book is the first in English to give a systematic account from the standpoint of the economist of the whole field of labor legislation. It is properly comparable with such works as Pic's *Lois Ouvrières* and Frankenstein's *Arbeiterschutz*. It differs, however, from these treatises in that it makes much less use of the comparative method. In the main, it gives attention to foreign legislation only when the particular kind of legislation has not been introduced in the United States or is in an experimental stage.

The description of the legislation is adequate and the compression, obviously necessary where so much ground had to be covered, has been done with great skill and judgment. Nowhere else will the reader find in brief space such excellent descriptions